

Интихоби
Паррандагони Тоҷикистон
منتخبی از پرندگان کشور تاجیکستان



A selection of Birds of Tajikistan

Хасан Мухаммадиён

منتخبی از پرندگان کشور تاجیکستان

**A Selection of
Tajikistan's Birds**

Hassan Mohammadian



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Introduction

Tajikistan is home to some of the highest mountains in the world, including the Pamir and Alay ranges. The principal rivers of Central Asia, the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, both flow through Tajikistan, fed by melting snow from the mountains. Different kind of trees and beautiful flowers grows depend of the altitude are found throughout the country.

In this special nature several important birds of prey, steppe and aquatic birds live. There are 418 bird species in Tajikistan which in this book some of them are introduced. I hope you like and enjoy them.

Hassan Mohammadian

2022



Парандаи бихиштии Осиё

The Asian Paradise Bird

Terpsiphone paradisi

Ин парранда дар Тоҷикистон
зиндагӣ мекунад

This bird lives in Tajikistan

Saker falcon

Falco cherrug

50

150 /

3—6

This bird is 50 cm length with a wingspan of one meter .It is a bird of grasslands and feeds mainly on rodents and birds . Saker falcon is very Swift and powerful in flight and can reach speeds of 150 km/h and suddenly swoop down on their prey. It lays 3-6 eggs in a nest in a tree and often nests in the mountains.



Cetti's warbler

Cettia cetti

40

4

16

This bird preys on arthropods such as small soft-bodied insects and larvae. Egg laying is from the middle to the end of June. The nest is placed in thick dense vegetation usually at around 40 cm above the ground. The untidy cup shaped nest is made from leaves and stems and is lined with feathers, hair and other finer material. It is built entirely by the female. The eggs are chestnut red in colour. The clutch consists of 4 eggs. The eggs hatch after 16 days.



Daurian partridge

Perdix dauurica

15 .

This bird breeds generally on open grassland or steppe including farmland. It is a non-migratory terrestrial species, which forms flocks outside the breeding season in Autumn and Winter. Females usually lay around the second to third week of May. The nest is lined with grasses and twigs on the ground under a bush or in tall grass. The number of eggs are about 15.



White-winged woodpecker

Dendrocopos leucopterus



This bird lives in Tajikistan and other central Asian countries. Its food mainly consists of those insects in trunk of trees, such as the larvae of wood boring moths and beetles. They break the bark of the tree and extract its prey with the tip of its sticky tongue. The nesting hole, is made in soft or decaying wood. The young, when the parents are feeding them, cluster at the mouth of the hole.



Bar-headed goose

Anser indicus

This bird breeds in Central Asia in colonies of thousands near mountain lakes and winters in South Asia, as far south as peninsular India. It lays three to eight eggs at a time in a ground nest. It is known for the extreme altitudes it reaches when migrating across the Himalayas.

They live in lakes Karakul and Zorkul in east of Tajikistan.



C

Rufous-naped tit

Periparus rufonuchalis



It is a small, crested bird of mountains and hilly coniferous forests. This bird is widespread and has a good population in the region. This woodland species has a short and stout bill. They are intelligent, active, noisy, and social birds . They feed on insects but also consume seeds and nuts particularly in winters. The nest is a cavity in the tree.



Himalayan snowcock

Tetraogallus himalayensis

12

5

They are gregarious, moving around in small groups. Several They keep entirely to open places and prefer rocky hill-sides. They feed on grass, shoots, berries and seeds. In the mornings the birds fly downhill to drink water. The breeding season is in summer. The nest is a bare ground scrape sheltered under a stone or bush. About 5 to 12 long oval eggs are laid. The eggs are incubated only by the female.



Crimson-winged finch

Rhodopechys sanguineus

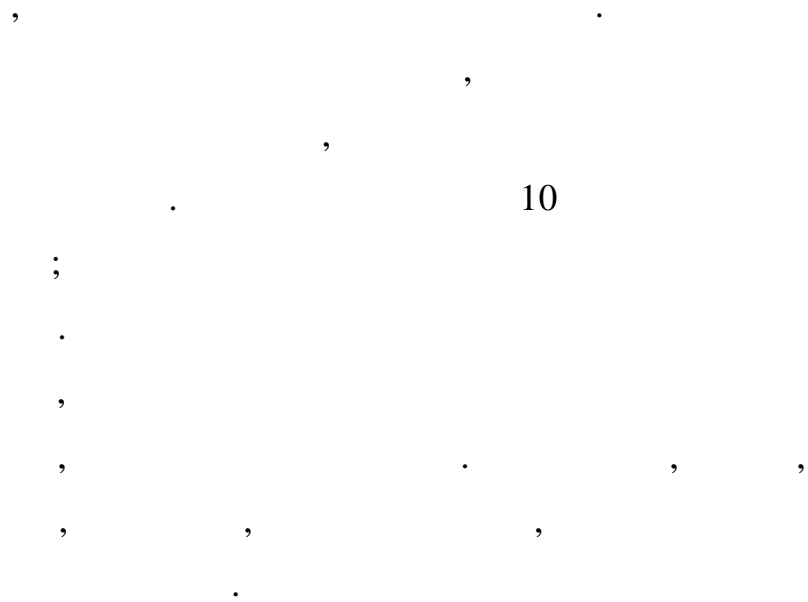
4—5

This bird lives on rocky mountainsides, often at high elevation. It can be found in barren landscapes with little vegetation, and sometimes nests in rock crevices. It feeds on seeds, and during the winter descends in flocks to agricultural fields to find food. The female lays and incubates 4 or 5 blue, lightly speckled eggs.

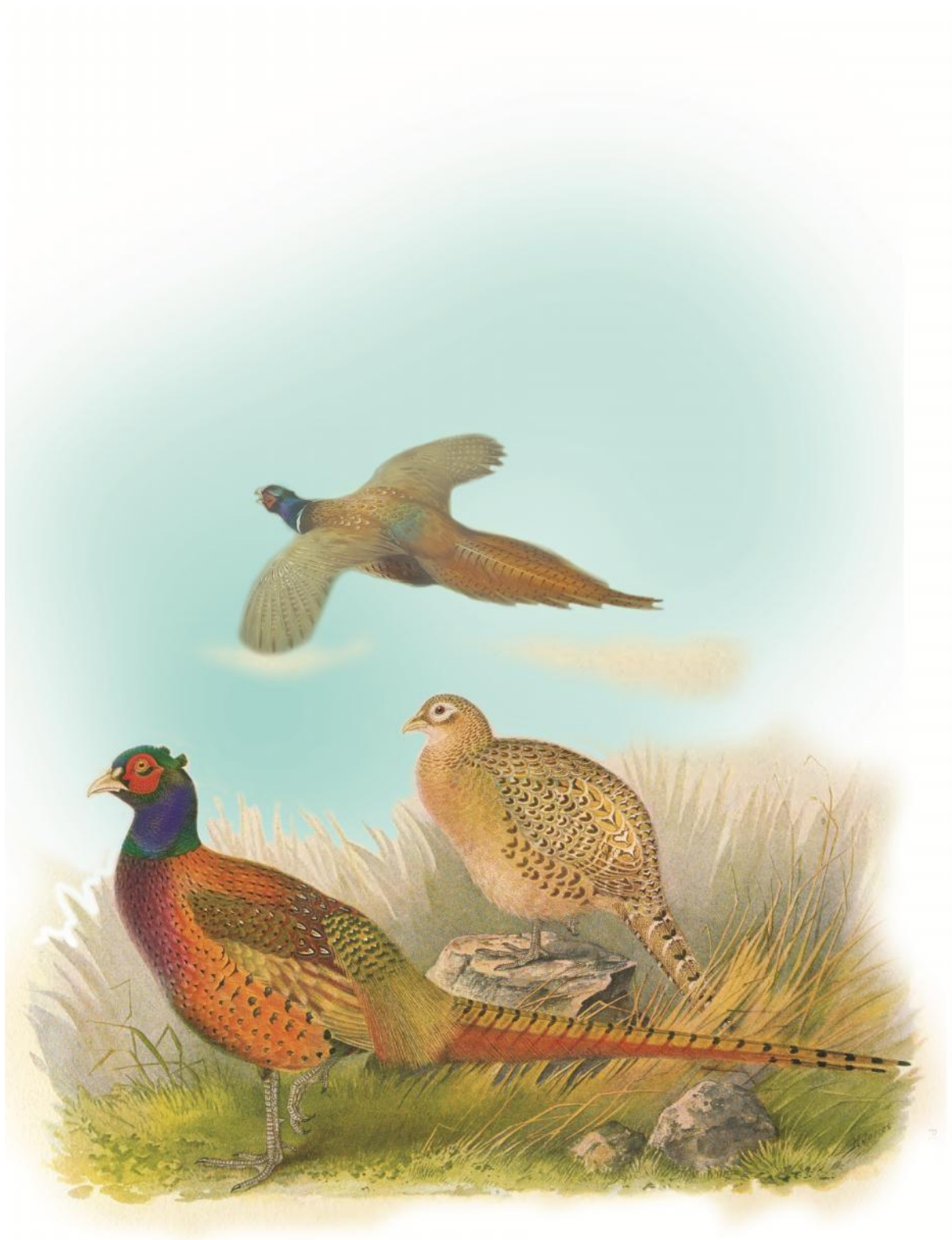


Common pheasant

Phasianus colchicus



While they are able short-distance fliers, they prefer to run. It nests solely on the ground in scrapes, lined with some grass and leaves, frequently under dense cover or a hedge. Common pheasants produce a clutch of 10; they are laid in April to June. The chicks stay near the hen for several weeks, yet leave the nest when only a few hours old. They eat fruit, seeds, grain, berries as well as caterpillars, grasshoppers and other insects.



Chestnut-breasted bunting

Emberiza stewarti

The natural habitats of this bird are boreal forests, boreal shrub land and temperate grassland. They are seed-eating birds with conical bills. It inhabits rocky slopes among shrubs and trees at attitudes 600-2200 m. Nest is built on ground under bush, stump or stone, sometimes in rock cracks; nest is from dry grass stems and is lined with thin grass, Female only builds nest. Clutches of 3-5 eggs is laid. Only female incubates for 12-13 days. Both parents feed juveniles, which fledge from mid-June to end of August.



Tibetan sandgrouse

Syrrhaptes tibetanus

This bird is found on barren sandy plains near water. They are gregarious and form flocks. Their flight is fast and direct. This species breeds from May to June on the arid stony plateau and ridges. Its nest is on the ground in which three pale brown elliptical eggs with cryptic markings are laid. The young ones are able to move around soon after hatching. They feed on seeds, grass, buds and legumes.



Snow pigeon

Columba leuconota



The birds forage in open country in pairs or small groups, feeding on grain, buds, shoots, berries and seeds. They roost at night on cliffs, breeding in crevices where they build untidy stick nests and lay a clutch of usually two white eggs.



Little forktail

Enicurus scouleri

1200—3700 .

The little forktail is a bird of mountain streams, waterfalls and small shaded forest puddles; breeding between 1200-3700m. They are either solitary or are found in pairs. They forage energetically on moss-covered and wet slippery rocks. constantly wags and flicks tail, occasionally launches short sallies, but also plunges underwater, dipper- style to pursue prey. Their diet includes aquatic insects. They are generally silent.





Ҳубар дар Тоҷикистон

Chlamydotis macqueenii

Macqueen's bustard

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